

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 4TH, 1899.

NUMBER 14

WILSON, SONS & CO.  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
The Howden Line of Steamers.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c. &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt Conception Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited London, Cardiff, Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.  
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

II, Rue 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
11, Rue da Quitanda, SAO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.<sup>1</sup> SHIPS ETC., ETC.

Provision Merchant,  
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

## THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.



Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants. Put up in Boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb.

Samples and prices from Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England, or sole agents Hampshire A Co., Rio de Janeiro.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

119 & 121 Rua da Quitanda.

AGENCY IN SAO PAULO.

Rua do Commercio, No. 82

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

### AGENTS FOR

Kalamazoo Railroad Velocipede and Car Co.,

CALENA OIL Co.

### SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

## BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.

General Agents in Brazil for

## THE PRINCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.

No. 58. RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E  
TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1º de Março,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE HARLAN AND  
HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR  
BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

### MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

WILLIAM SMITH,  
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use

on 26,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN  
Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
FOREIGN Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS, POSTAGE STAMPS,  
DRAMA, ETC., in the finest and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES,

WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

Speciai paper used exclusively for

use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS, SAFETY PAPER,  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

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J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

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GUIMARÃES & Co.

### WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the houses

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PHILLIPS & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS  
CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St.

London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPÍCIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, edifices and all other works; sells and imports machines and utensils for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise of any and every description; constructs ships, launches light tow-boats, etc.; exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.

effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edificio da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Dépot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

## Insurance.

## PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of

March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000 sterling

Reserved fund .. £ 575,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £ 2,127,500  
Reserve fund ..... 973,245

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. 1,328,751 "

Agent : P. E. Swanwick.

57, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março—2nd floor.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ..... £ 12,054,532  
Authorized Capital ..... 3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro :

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

107, Rue da Quitanda.

## CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rue Freixo No. 5 &amp; 7.

P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

## HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

## Travellers' Directory.

## São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. (dormitorio); returning leaves 8. Paulista 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. (dormitorio). Charge per boleto 20 reis. Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

## Cachambi and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruziero, thus by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

## Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connected with all branches along main line. LIMA. Crosses the Central railway.

Intermediate train leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. for the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Ouro Preto.

## Belo Horizonte :

Train leaves station of General Carueiro on main line of Central railway, at 2:20 p.m. and 11:40 p.m.—the latter mixed train.

## Petropolis :

Barca leaves the Estação pier at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. (Santos) and 7:20 a.m. (Pará) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4:30 p.m. for Francisco Xavier, and from there by express to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway, whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4:55 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route train leaves at 11 a.m. Sundays and holidays, included, for Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The *barca* train leaves Petropolis at 6 and 7:30 a.m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:15 p.m. (Santos).On Sundays and holidays the *barca* train leaves Petropolis at 4:05 p.m.

## Nova Friburgo :

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhais at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 7:30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway to Pará. At Friburgo at 2:30 p.m. daily and at 6:30 a.m. on Monday. Express train leaves Maranhão on Saturday at 3:15 p.m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a.m.

## Corcovado :

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, the hours are : ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:30 and 8 p.m.; descending 8:35, 10:35, 11:35 a.m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5, 6, 7 and 9 p.m.. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit.

## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE U.S. AMERICAN Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaipava (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. II. PHIPPS. Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 99, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaipava (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 10 o'clock in the morning at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rue da Quitanda, 107, and Weddings and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CAVSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 74, Rua Mendo da Silva, Jardim.  
IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE—Rue Longo 170—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 p.m.; Gospel preaching at 6 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. Sundays. Chapel of the Wednesday School. A. TILLIV. Pastor. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrics Carrasco. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. REV. FRANK WIEDREHKEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence : Rue Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH—No. 25, Rue de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor. Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIAUACHELO—No. 234, Rue D. Anna Nery, Estácio do Riochuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

## Professional Directory

J. DIAS Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholomew and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. New of New-York. Residence : Rue Senator Danias 44 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office, 75, Rue General Camara. Consulting hours from 10 to 12 p.m.

Dr. Brissay, Spanish graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 4 to 5 p.m., Rue Quilombo, No. 42.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. Enrén M. PERES, Lawyer, specialist in commercial and all cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office : Rue da Santa Thereza n. 20 A. S. Paulo.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20 Rue d'Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20 Rue d'Ajuda. Services in English, French, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM—31, Rue Gonçalves Dias—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—Fee tenreis, apply to Librarian.

RIO BRAZILIAN LIBRARY—Read and Read Room—Concerning (formerly Imperial) and floor; W. J. LUMY, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Central.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 29, Rue da Glória, and floor. Rooms open from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary. R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

## SEA SICKNESS

## ADMIRABLE RESULTS

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy used against Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the sea. The following are frequent royal remedies used by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

Cachambi and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruziero,

thus by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. (dormitorio); returning leaves 8. Paulista 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. (dormitorio).

Champanha and Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

With the São Paulo Railway.

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Champanha and Taubaté.

Numerous steam

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up ..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund ..... " 600,000

**HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.****BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**  
**10, Rue da Alfandega**

Draus on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

**Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.****BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.**  
(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draus on:

Germany .... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,  
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Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

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Idem paid up ..... " 500,000  
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HEAD OFFICE:

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P. O. B. 58.

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N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . . . Rs. 19,537,044\$88

Profits In suspense . . . . . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

Of course, the effort failed, and failed miserably. The indignities heaped upon the clergy, and the withdrawal of state support only served to strengthen the faith of the people and to stimulate their loyalty to the church. And I know this to be true, not only because of the greater interest shown in religious festivals and the greater zeal manifested everywhere, but I have known personal instances of it. I have known men who had become very lax in fulfilling their duties as churchmen, to suddenly become infused with zeal and energy in the service of the church simply because they felt that the government was seeking to break it up. And I have known poor workingmen, when asked to choose between the new political holidays and the old religious feast days, to decide in favor of the latter without a moment's hesitation. We may talk about fighting the Church of Rome, and please ourselves with the idea that she is a decaying old concern, but when we come to tackle her we find ourselves mistaken. I am not a member of her flock, nor am I an admirer of her methods and teachings, but I do not deceive myself in regard to her strength. Her arms are old and flaccid perhaps, but there are still muscles of steel in them, and an unconquered pride and will behind them. Here in Brazil, the assaults of positivism served only to temporarily weaken the old church and then to increase the zeal of her children.

When I came to Rio years ago, the church seemed to be undergoing a change. Some of the old-time observances had already disappeared and others were slowly disappearing. In earlier times street processions were frequent, and it was a common thing to see little girls figuring in them as angels. I saw some of them the other day, on the occasion, I think, of St. Sebastian's return to his own church on Castle Hill, and they looked very pretty in their white and pale blue costumes, with wings to match. And there were little black angels too, dressed as richly as their white sisters, and quite as able to fly. And there were scores of them, more than I have seen for years.

But in earlier years, processions with images, devotees, virgins, little angels, brotherhoods, and all that, were very common. I never liked to meet them, for the images were ugly and the devotion of a superstitious populace painful. Sometimes it was not merely a matter of uncovering while the images and symbols of the church were passing, but it was a matter of getting down on your knees. I like to show respect for the religious feelings of others, but somehow I never could take off my hat to St. Anthony and St. George, who held commissions and drew salaries as officers in the Brazilian army, without feeling humiliated, nor could I even pay the same compliment to the tawdry images of the Virgin without feeling that I had done a wrong to the memory of one who would never have sanctioned such a display. But, of course, the people who filled the streets and rendered homage to the Church and its symbols were not troubled with any such doubts. Down they dropped on their knees, reverently crossed themselves, and then fell to admiring the dresses and display with all their eyes! And for aught I know, it did them as much good as the self-deprecating prayer of the Puritan who would allow nothing between himself and God.

In all probability, the weakness and decay of the church in Brazil was largely due to the prevalence of these customs. The clergy wrought upon the minds of an ignorant populace by means of processions and ceremonials, and did nothing to educate and train their flocks. Their work was very largely perfunctory, and the result was demoralizing to themselves as well as prejudicial to the people. Active parish work, interest in educational and charitable undertakings, hearty co-operation in everything tending to improve the well-being of their parishioners—these are as essential to the development of a healthy religious life among priests, as they are to the welfare

[April 4th, 1899.]

of the people dependent upon their ministrations. But things were not done in that way when I first came here, and perhaps it is not generally the case even yet. But if better things are to come, they will come only when the church is thrown wholly upon its own resources—as is the case in the United States and other countries. The lazy, selfish, intemperate life of former times must pass away, and the priest must seek to win distinction for his loyalty to his flock as well as for his loyalty to Mother Church. The good he can do will not be through images and processions and gaudy ceremonials, but through an exemplary life, self-sacrificing work among the needy ones of his flock, and through an intelligent interest in the education of the people.

(To be continued.)

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**CORRESPONDENCE.****THE S. PAULO CHAPLAINCY.**

To the Editor of the «Rio News.»

Dear Sir,—I am sorry that my letter of 14th inst. laid itself open to the charge of a "personal attack" where none was intended.

As "Gargoyle" comes from behind the sheltering *nom de guerre*, I refrain from commenting on his apparently wrathful reply.

The situation *soo* is cleared by the fact that the chaplaincy has been offered to a clergyman other than Mr. Cravet.

Yours truly,

**FAIRPLAY.**

São Paulo, 30th March, 1899.

**SANTOS AND THE CHURCH.**

To the Editor of the «Rio News.»

Dear Sir,—I was glad to see "Ex-Paulista" in your last issue, as, on the whole, it supports my view both in what it says and in what it fails to say. "Ex-Paulista" accuses me of attacking the ex-chaplain it is true; but he questions neither my facts nor my conclusions, and adds nothing in support of his assertion. In the other hand, he says the visits to Santos of the gentleman whose cause he champions were "considered more of a nuisance than otherwise." This, surely, sounds as like an "attack" as anything I have said. But my letter was not an "attack," though there may have been in it something of retaliation. The chaplain's present attitude towards those who gave him a loyal support during his tenure of the chaplaincy, in my view justifies a little plain speaking in discouragement of his return.

As to the parson's visits to Santos, I believe that he cannot be a "Santista" without being a "Paulista"; and that the distinction is merely fanciful, any way. We are all Americans and Englishmen I suppose; and the credit of the only English speaking church in the state of S. Paulo affects both "Santistas" and "Paulistas" in an equal degree in the view of outsiders.

"Ex-Paulista" treats the matter on what I think, on reconsideration, he will see to be unworthy lines, when he says in effect that Santistas will only give the money value of what they receive from the church; in any case I do not believe he represents the best Santistas when he says that Santos takes such a view.

If he did, it would be a new departure for Santos, which has always been noted for liberality, where, as in the present case, a just occasion called for it.

As to "Ex-Paulista's" quip about appointing "Gargoyle" to the chaplaincy, I would remind him that however firmly a "Gargoyle" may be attached to the church, no one—except perhaps "Ex-Paulista"—would dream of looking for a "Gargoyle" in the pulpit!

Yours truly,  
**GARVOLE.**

S. Paulo, 30th March, 1899.

**S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.****A BIRTHDAY PARTY.**

I have a bunch of S. Paulo fancies for you to-day. The MSS. containing them was handed to me under a solemn injunction that I should on no account divulge their authorship; and I must say that so much modesty on the part of two of the writers caused me some surprise. The occasion of their inspiration was the birthday of a lady well known in S. Paulo for her hospitality, and other amiable qualities. The poems, it will be seen, are epic in character. They have no titles as yet and are here published for the first time. I venture to call them—*provisionally* of course.

**THE BIRTHDAY CAKE.**

Ah, what pleasant visions haunt me  
As I gaze upon the Ring!  
What care I for those that taunt me  
Now I own the precious thing.

'Tis a ring that will remind me  
Of the kindness of a friend:  
Fairest lady, do not chide me  
For in you all grace is blend.

To thy house I gladly hastened  
When my daily tasks were done,  
After having "Puppy-chasted"—  
But 'twas useless, he would come!

'Tis a magic cake they hinted,  
Hidden things are then concealed,  
You will find there nothing stinted,  
Cut!—There lay the Ring revealed!!

Hear I now the shrill resounding  
Bell that has rung the magic ring,  
Friends at once begin to sing—  
On the luck they're sure 'twill bring.

All is over now and ended;  
All the rest has gone to end,  
While I sit with head extended,  
Contemplating—Old Mads Wed!

On the and of March,  
My shirt brave with starch;  
I went to a party  
Given by the *Rich*.  
"Midst musical honours  
A Cake was upon us;  
All decked with sweetmeats  
Of all kinds.  
With great deliberation  
And much trepidation,  
To cut that cake.  
The ladies came,  
In—  
When I turn came to hack,  
There was bought but a button  
For me to claim!  
The button was pearly,  
So it was  
Midst much confusion  
I homeward went.  
Red mud no daunted,  
Only buttons me haunted,  
And thought of an evening so happily spent.

**III**

Dear Mrs. ...., these few lines I write  
To mark the event of last Thursday night.  
To wish that those birthdays still on the wing  
May also much happiness with them bring.  
Accept, too, my thanks for what my knife struck,  
When I cut from your cake that slice of luck.  
No longer, Splendid Shilling, shall be leased  
On tenure short to any bartering hand!  
No longer pasts from land land  
On the poor man's wealth, the rich man's toy;  
No longer, in the name of the poor, the rich man's toy!  
Thy worth is more than vulgar Bob can buy:  
Thou'll bring to mind the glance of kindly eye,  
The welcome warmth of hospitality,  
That ever blessed gift of charity.  
Thou'll bring to mind the smiles and smiles  
Sufficient recompence in grateful minds.  
More than a shilling seems, to me thou art;  
We two, where'er I roam, shall never part.  
We two, where'er I go, may you live long and fair,  
With always a smile, and friends strong and fair.  
May life by both be long here enjoyed  
Un vexed by its storms, by its sweets unployed.

Fashions change and we change with them.  
In my day we would have sung some song  
like that 't'ye':

If e'er I'll pledge thee, with the honours due,  
To thine awaiting hostess of fair Pasembah;  
A ayet well may'st thou, flushed with beauty's prime,  
K return each year the suite of Father Time;  
Or nigh because, in the far by and by,  
E yun thou must hold Time for thine emoji.

L oug may'st thou, as in Cinderella's dream,  
O' joyous dances and song still rule supreme;  
D light with graceful sympathetic arts,  
G living each day new cause for new esteem,—  
E utralling all our eyes, and all our hearts!

**NICODEMUS DEWOROP.**

S. Paulo, 30th March, 1899.

**HIGH TIMES ON THE "THAMES".**

The R. M. S. *Thames* which reached Rio outward bound on the 6th ult. had dreary weather from St. Vincent to Rio, but the passengers made the usually weary days pass pleasantly by the entertainments and rollicking fun they got up amongst themselves. On the 27th February, they had a pretty concert that was well carried out. Miss. Citollo, Miss. Robinson and Mr. F. C. in Thurn played solos on the piano, Mr. T. G. Nicolson recited the "Charge of the Light Brigade", and Mine. Citollo "Only a dog", and songs were well sung by Mesdames Macray, Cooper and Ravenscroft and Messrs. F. A. Barge, H. C. Allen, F. Messun, H. Benn and Capt. Messerly. The following day was devoted to athletic sports when hilarity was the order of the day as will be readily understood when the programme contained, such events as slinging the monkey, marking the pig's eye, an egg and spoon race, a bun race for children, a pillow fight, a potato race, a needle and thread race, a bun, whiskey and soda race and a tug of war. Heavy rain coming on prevented the obstacle and other races from being held. Many acceptable prizes were forthcoming and these were gracefully presented by Mrs. H. C. Allen in the music saloon. The great event of the voyage was the fancy dress ball of 1st March for which three days of preparation had been allowed. Trunks in cabins were ransacked and boxes from the hold had to be requisitioned, but the result was highly creditable under the circumstances. A prize to be given for the best costume put everyone on their mettle. Mrs. Allen made a charming fishwife and obtained some exorbitant prices for her fish. Mrs. Macray of Pernambuco and her husband caused much amusement as baby twins. Mrs. Ravenscroft was a picturesques Red Riding Hood, and Miss Cooper appeared as "The Sketch"—a wonderfully ingenious and pretty "Sketch". Miss. Robinson as a Hospital Nurse made most of the men wish themselves convalescents under her gentle care. The prize was, however, won by Mrs. Roberts for her excellent representation of a mermaid with seaweed accessories. Perhaps amongst the ladies should be numbered Capt. Messerly, who was got up as a very, very forward society lady without a chaperon, and who carried on with her numerous admirers in a way no self-respecting chaperon could think of countenancing. The male costumes included some excellant characters. Mr. Allan was a Venetian gondolier of the most ornamental type and Mr. Nicolson made an excellent convict. Mr. B. Henderson looked deliciously cool as a baker, his cheek was cooler as he kept order (?) with his rolling pin. Mr. Barga as Othello and Mr. Thurn as a Palatine noble were excellent representations. Mr. Eastlake-Smith posed sentimentally as an Ethiopian serendip, Mr. Best figured as a sailor and Mr. Sean caused much fun by appearing as "the bull board".

The rest of the voyage was kept lively by social dinner parties given by several of the passengers followed by dances and musical interludes on deck which lasted until Rio was reached.

With such pleasant times on board it is no small wonder that many people instead of wintering in the Riviera prefer to take trips to the River Plate.

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States

MAR. 26.—The Washington government has sent the report of the Cuban military assembly to the governor-general for his information. The assembly by 26 votes to 4 decided to try General Maximo Gomez by court-martial for having disobeyed its orders and for having accepted three million dollars from the United States for the Cuban troops. It is expected that the governor-general will dissolve the Cuban assembly next week.

Telegrams from Manila state that General Otis trying to surprise the Tagalos by a flank movement suffered a severe repulse.

General MacArthur was unsuccessful in an attack on the Tagalo position in Polo.

In a combat with Tagalos close to Iloilo, Prince Loewenstein, aide-de-camp to General Millar, was killed.

In the fight near Manila on the 25th in which the Tagalos lost heavily and were defeated the Americans lost 16 killed and 130 wounded.

MAR. 27.—General Otis has officially reported the capture and occupation of Maliboa by General MacArthur's troop. The Americans lost 40 men and the Tagalos considerably more.

The government has telegraphed instructions to its ministers in Honduras and Nicaragua to enter an energetic protest against the execution of six American citizens.

In the fight near Malolos, General Egbert was amongst the killed. The American total losses in the recent fights are officially returned by General Otis as 28 killed and 112 wounded.

The town of Bulacan has also been occupied by the troops under General MacArthur.

MAR. 28.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* in Manila reports a series of lively skirmishes between Americans and Tagalos yesterday in the neighbourhood of the river Marilas, in which the latter were defeated. This morning General MacArthur's troops crossed the river by a bridge of barges, and renewed fighting is expected to take place to-day.

MAR. 29.—Several journals having stated that President McKinley intended to enlist 35,000 volunteers for service in the Philippines, General Alger has denied the statements adding that General Otis has now sufficient troops to dominate the insurgents.

About 8 miles from Malolos, the stronghold of Aguinaldo, General MacArthur's troops encountered a body of Tagalos 1,000 strong and inflicted a crushing defeat upon them. It is now known that Aguinaldo has transferred his headquarters from Malolos to San Fernando which is 275 kilometers from Manila. General MacArthur is preparing for a prompt attack on Malolos.

Fresh troops left San Francisco for Manila to-day.

The German citizens in Chicago have held a monster meeting to protest against an Anglo-American alliance and in favor of an alliance between the United States and Germany.

MAR. 30.—Telegrams from Manila state that General Arthur has advanced to Guinquito, two and a half miles from Malolos, and has repaired the railway which was in part destroyed by the Tagalos.

Col. Hay, the secretary of state, has refused to receive the delegates sent by the Cuban assembly.

General Brooke, the military governor of Cuba, finding himself hampered by the work of distributing the three million dollars voted by congress to the Cuban army has resolved to send that sum back to Washington.

MAR. 31.—An official dispatch from Manila received this morning announces the occupation of Malolos by the American troops at 10 a.m. on the previous day. Before abandoning the city, the Tagalos set part of it on fire.

General Otis has given orders not to pursue the Tagalos during the rainy season and all active operations will be discontinued for the present on that account.

A telegram from Managua says that President Zelaya of Nicaragua is in favor of the annexation of his country to the United States.

The German official press says that the bombardment of Apia will not affect the negotiations going on between the United States, Great Britain and Germany as to the future government of the Samoan islands.

APR. 1.—The official account of the taking of Malolos states that the preliminary fighting was brief and of an insignificant nature, the Americans losing one killed and 15 wounded. Aguinaldo has retired into the interior. Owing to the weather it is expected that the fighting will extend over a long period and be very trying to the American soldiers.

Mr. Long has sent orders to the captain of the "Philadelphia" in Samoa to maintain the *sunt quo* in those islands.

## Spain.

MAR. 26.—The *Correspondencia de Espana* says that in six days the Americans have lost over 150 killed in Manila, and predicts a failure on the part of the Americans to subdue the Tagalos. (This is measuring American corn by Spanish bushels with a vengeance).

The Tagalos have commissioned a journalist named Regidor to negotiate with Spain for the ransom of prisoners, but Sr. Silveira in an interview denied all knowledge of any such mission.

Reinforcements have been sent to the garrison of Irun as a preventive measure against a Carlist insurrection, but the conservative papers say the government is under no apprehension of such an outbreak.

MAR. 27.—Several of the factories in Barcelone having increased the hours of labor in order to fill the orders on hand from South America, the workmen have shown themselves hostile and refuse to comply.

Correspondence from Havana published in Madrid say that the internal situation in Cuba is deplorable as bands of malefactors commit all sorts of robberies even in broad daylight with impunity. The Cuban proprietors are compelled to band together to protect their lives and properties from ruffians who infest the rural districts.

The candidates for election to the new Cortes who have published addresses up to the present are too followers of Sagasta, 30 followers of Gamaza, 11 republicans and 4 Carlists.

The differences between Sr. Silveira and General Polavieja are said to be becoming greater every day.

MAR. 28.—The Spanish government has again affirmed its intention to continue the payment of interest on the Cuban debt.

*El Herald* says that socialism has made immense strides in Spain in the last few months.

The government organs all state that steps are being taken by the ministry to form European alliances, as the policy of isolation pursued in the past has been found prejudicial to the best interests of Spain.

MAR. 29.—The opposition party are violently attacking the government for still maintaining taxes that were only imposed to meet the urgent necessities of the war.

The Riff pirates are again committing depredations on the foreign fishing boats, and trouble is expected.

Germany has entered into negotiations with the Sultan of Morocco to obtain the concession of a port in which to establish a repairing yard, and it is rumored that the Sultan is favorable to the proposal.

MAR. 30.—Sr. Regidor, the supposed agent of Aguinaldo, has arrived at Madrid and denies having any commission to treat for the release of the Spanish prisoners. He added that Agoncillo now in Paris was the only one competent to deal with the question.

## Great Britain

MAR. 26.—Telegrams from Rome state that the health of the Pope is progressing satisfactorily.

The Czar of Russia has dismissed M. Goryainov, the minister of the interior, for not having taken measures to avoid the famine which is causing so many deaths in parts of Russia.

*Il Corriere della Sera* of Milan says that Italy is prejudiced by the recent agreement between Great Britain and France as to spheres of influence in Africa, as the advances given to France upset the equilibrium of power in the Mediterranean.

MAR. 27.—Denmark has sent a warship to China to support its request for a port.

The railway from Cairo to Khartoum is to be definitely finished and opened to traffic in November next.

Telegrams from Manila say that Aguinaldo has sent a new commission to Washington to negotiate peace.

The Empress of China has sent orders to all the provincial governors to prevent the landing of foreign troops on their coasts.

The first sitting of the arbitrators on the limits between Chile and Argentina took place to-day at the foreign office.

The Sultan of Turkey has exiled his surgeon, Dr. Ennui, on suspicion of having been concerned in a conspiracy against his life.

MAR. 28.—There are rumors of a disagreement between members of Lord Salisbury's cabinet, which is likely to lead to a change of some of the ministers.

A Mr. Longstaff has given a donation of £25,000 to the Royal Geographical Society towards the expenses of an English expedition to the South Pole.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* denies that the government contemplates increasing the income tax and the tax on tobacco to cover the deficit in the budget. It adds, however, that the surplus of two millions last year will not be applied to the amortisation of the national debt but to reduce the deficit to less than a million.

According to a *Times* telegram, 20,000 British subjects in the Transvaal have asked the intervention of the British government to put an end to their grievances.

The Philippine delegate, Sr. Losada, has left London for Spain to negotiate the ransom of the Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo.

The coal mine proprietors have yielded to their men and increased their wages.

Russia has provided all her batteries of artillery with quick-firing guns of the latest French model.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had a long conference to-day with the German ambassador on the subject of his railway scheme from Cairo to the Cape.

MAR. 29.—Replying to a deputation in favor of disarmament, Mr. A. J. Balfour said that although he did not believe in the absolute cessation of wars amongst nations, yet he warmly welcomed all measures tending to avoid international conflicts and the resort to arms. He eulogised the generous proposals of the Czar as marking a new epoch in the progress of humanity.

The Tagalos have commissioned a journalist named Regidor to negotiate with Spain for the ransom of prisoners, but Sr. Silveira in an interview denied all knowledge of any such mission.

The first experiments of transmitting telegrams across the channel from Boulogne to Dover without wires were made to-day with Signor Marconi's system and were found to be eminently practicable. The *Times* published a telegram of 100 words so transmitted.

The *Daily News* says negotiations are on the point of being concluded between Germany and Spain for the transfer of the last Spanish possessions in the Pacific.

Baroness Hirsch is said to be dangerously ill.

MAR. 30.—The Birmingham *Post* says that the United States propose to transfer the Philippine islands to Great Britain. (That is scarcely likely to take place after spending blood and treasure in the war and paying 20 millions of dollars over and above an indemnity).

The foreign office is about to conclude arrangements with Germany as to the future of the Samoan islands.

The admiralty has ordered 12 new destroyers from the Glasgow yards, each to have a mean velocity of 31 knots an hour.

A telegram from Auckland, N. Z., states that Apia, the capital of the Samoan islands has been bombarded by British and American warships as Mataafa and his partisans refused to evacuate the town. Malietou Tanou has been proclaimed king and steps have been taken by the commanders to enforce his authority.

MAR. 31.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg announce the discovery of a conspiracy there to dethrone the Czar and place the Grand Duke Michael in his stead.

The deficit in the budget of the past financial year is now returned at £11,700,000.

The excursion steamer "Stella" with a number of tourists to Jersey on board ran on the rocks near that island in consequence of gloomy weather and her boilers burst. It is feared that over 60 people lost their lives in the disaster.

News has been received from Shanghai of an attack on a German protestant mission close to the city of Tschau-fou. All the clergymen managed to escape. The government sent troops at once to punish the rioters and restore peace.

The Sublime Porte has decided to grant all the reforms asked for by the people of Macedonia.

APR. 1.—A telegram from Washington published in London says that the U. S. government is disposed to suspend hostilities against the Tagalos if General Otis should make the trial.

News has been received of a terrible collision of Hastings between the s.s. *Star of New Zealand* and the *Pontos*, in which the latter sank. The ship and cargo were lost, but all the crew were saved.

Latest news of the wreck of the excursion steamer *Stella* from Southampton to Jersey gives the number of missing people as 89, and no hopes of their safety are held out.

## France

MAR. 26.—The Djedid and Beni-Hassan tribes on the frontiers of Morocco have had a determined fight with the Melhaya tribe which they completely routed and took 500 prisoners. About 400 men were killed on one side and the other.

The governor-general of Algeria, M. Laferrière, delivered an important address before the Geographical Congress on French influence in Africa.

MAR. 28.—The *Sidére* says that the government has ordered the arrest of Col. Du Paty de Clam.

A Belgian spy named Clays arrested yesterday in Paris is said to have revealed the existence of a vast organisation of spies in France who are acting for Great Britain and Germany. The authorities are maintaining strict reserve as to the details.

MAR. 29.—The socialist deputy Jaurès has accused M. Dupuy, the prime minister, of having extracted some important notes from the secret documents in the Dreyfus case which were recently submitted to the court of cassation, and which abstracted documents were material to the cause of justice. The court is examining the documents submitted, and the case is not expected to be finished before the end of May.

Contrary to the statements made by German and Italian papers, neither Germany nor Italy has made any official protest against the African settlement made by Great Britain and France.

MAR. 31.—The Empress of Germany is about to make a visit to Brittany as one of her sons has been ordered there for the sake of his health.

The *Figaro* to-day published the first part of the series of documents in evidence before the court trying the Dreyfus case. Those already published refer to the depositions of Estherazy. The government has ordered a strict enquiry into the matter with a view to discover and punish the person who divulged the contents of the documents.

The international press congress was opened to-day in Rome in presence of the king and Queen of Italy.

APR. 1.—A man named Osonof to-day assassinated M. Jourret, a well-known Parisian capitalist, with a revolver in the Bois de Boulogne, under the impression that he was President Loubet whom he greatly resembled.

Taken prisoner immediately, the assassin boasted of his crime as an act of patriotism.

Baroness Hirsch, the widow of the well-known Jewish millionaire and philanthropist, died to-day.

The *Figaro* continues to publish the depositions of witnesses before the court of cassation on the Dreyfus question. The depositions of Du Paty de Clam—who said he always acted under the orders of his superiors—M. Dupuy, president of the ministry, and M. Cavaignac, ex-minister of war, have already been published. The government intends to prosecute the *Figaro* for divulging official documents.

## THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

When by means of the funding scheme the Brazilian government obtained temporary respite from the most pressing demands on the national exchequer, its proper course would have been to avail itself of this respite in such a manner as to relieve the people of part of their burdens in order that they might thus be able to devote a greater part of the fruit of their labor to the creation of new resources.

Instead, however, of pursuing this wise course, it preferred to persist in the improvident and fatal policy of laying the axe to the root of the tree of national industry for the purpose of gathering the fruit, seeking to increase its revenue by means of new taxes as well as by rendering more burdensome those that already weighed upon the people.

The returns that are beginning to reach us of the amount of revenue collected in the first quarter of the present year enable us to form some idea of the result of the government's financial policy. The first return that come to hand are those of the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro, which constitute a very important source of revenue, having amounted in the last ten years to a sum equivalent to about one-half of the customs receipts at all Brazilian ports and one-third of the total revenue of the country.

The following is a comparative statement of the customs receipts at this port for the month of March in the last four years :

1896.....	13,229,104\$44
1897.....	8,160,800\$672
1898.....	8,117,843\$555
1899.....	5,371,635\$717

The foregoing figures show that the receipts for the month just ended were much less than those for the month of March in any of the three previous years, the decrease, in comparison with the average, being 4,614,280\$506.

If we compare the receipts for March, 1899, with those for January and February, we find, in this respect also, a considerable decrease. The figures are as follows :

January .....	7,913,630\$435
February .....	7,550,790\$302
March .....	5,371,635\$717

This showing demonstrates that the decrease, which we have already had occasion to point out, in the customs receipts at this port since January, still continues.

In the first quarter of the present year, in comparison with the first quarter of each of the three previous years, the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro were as follows :

1896.....	35,287,717\$913
1897.....	26,003,518\$352
1898.....	22,770,745\$613
1899.....	20,836,116\$064

The receipts for the first quarter of 1899 were, as the foregoing figures show, 7,184,544\$562 less than the average for the corresponding period in the three previous years.

If we compare the total customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro for the whole three years with those for the first quarter of those years we find that the latter correspond to about 28% of the former. If this proportion is maintained in the present year the customs receipts at this port for 1899 will not exceed 15,000,000\$, and, if the tendency to decrease, shown by the figures for March, should continue, they will be even less.

We have already stated that in the last ten years the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro have amounted to about one-half of those of all Brazil. In this proportion the receipts at all the other custom-houses of the country will likewise not exceed 75,000,000\$, making a total of not over 150,000,000\$. It is possible, however, that in some parts of the country the effects of the present commercial and financial depression are not so much felt as they are here and that the returns from other custom-houses may make a more favorable showing than those of Rio de Janeiro. Nevertheless it seems to us that there is no exaggeration in stating that, according to present indications, the public revenue for 1899 instead of reaching the sum of 351,114,000\$900, at which it was estimated in the budget, is more likely not to exceed 300,000,000\$.

Moreover there is, evidently, no longer the slightest probability of the government realizing its anticipation of a gold revenue of 22,000,000\$. At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house the sum collected in gold in the first quarter of this year was only 1,516,537\$451. At this rate, receipts at this custom-house for the whole year will be about 6,000,000\$, and it is not probable, we think, that the other custom-houses will furnish the remaining 16,000,000\$.

These facts ought to convince the government that the available resources of the country are overtaxed. We therefore trust that, duly impressed with the lesson, it will be prepared to lay before congress, which meets next month, a well organized scheme of thorough retrenchment, which, relieving the people of their burdens, will permit them to resume the now almost entirely suspended work of developing the resources of the country.

April 4th, 1899.]

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 4th, 1899.

We are advised that several creditors of the state, whose accounts have long been overdue, were subjected on the 30th and 31st ult. to the obligatory acceptance of arbitrary rates of exchange, higher than the current market rate, under penalty of having their accounts pass into *exercícios fiduciários* where they would have to await a special legislative appropriation. These accounts were for the year 1898, and some of them are long overdue. The custom at the treasury is to count the first three months of the succeeding year as a part of the fiscal year for the settlement of accounts, and on their expiration all unpaid accounts pass to what is called "expired years" where they must rest until congress can be induced to pass a special appropriation for their settlement. This generally means a long delay, and creditors are naturally anxious to avoid it. Our information goes to show that the accounts referred to above were very largely for supplies furnished the Central railway, and the parties interested are of reputable and influential business houses. Although exchange closed at 6 13/16 d. on Wednesday last (Thursday and Friday were religious holidays) the treasury compelled these creditors to accept payment at rates varying from 7 to 7 25/32 d., involving losses to some of them of about ten per cent. The aggregate payments to these creditors was about £100,000, and the losses, on a rough estimate, are about £8,000. We have had occasion to criticise a great many acts of arbitrary authority on the part of the government, but nothing quite so bad as this. It is hardly credible that the government is compelled to raise money in such a way, and it is equally incredible that any member of the government is as ignorant of the character of contracts as this transaction implies. Some of these accounts were for freights which were due and payable on the last day of discharge according to custom, or the day following the said last day of discharge according to the custom with vessels arriving for account of the government. Such monies are remitted at once, so that the shipowner may lose nothing by fluctuations in exchange. But the minister fails to pay these freights at maturity, and now compels the representative of these creditors to accept payment at 7 1/4 d., which makes a loss of about 7/16 on the remittance. There is no possible excuse for such a proceeding. It is not allowed in private business, and the courts would decide against any man who sought to force his creditor to accept such a settlement. And if it is illegal for the individual, it is certainly illegal for the

government! We understand that other accounts, representing large sums, have not been paid because of irregularities in the administration of the Central railway. It is said that the director had diverted funds from one item to another, thus leaving insufficient money in the first to pay its liabilities. But the creditor has nothing to do with this. He has furnished the goods according to order, and is entitled to his money. That he should be punished for the director's wrong-doing, while the said director is not even censured, is a travesty of justice. These acts will serve only to discredit the government, for they reflect on its good faith and honesty.

THEN there is the question between the government and the Minas and Rio railway regarding the money belonging to the latter on account of mutual traffic. According to the agreement celebrated 21st February, 1888, the two railways are (\$18) to organize their current accounts relative to the preceding month's traffic, and remit the same up to the 30th of the month, and then "the resulting balance will be paid by the debtor road to the other within five days after receiving the same account." And the next section (19) says: "The Minas and Rio Railway Co. can receive from the D. Pedro II Railway up to the fifth of each month, by means of a draft signed by the superintendent, the sums collected by the D. Pedro II Railway, which belong to the same company, on account of the balance relative to the preceding month," etc. But the minister of industry now chooses to ignore this agreement and to order the payment into the treasury of all balances owing the Minas and Rio company, where it will take time, and trouble, and perhaps arbitrary deductions to get them out again. This is not good faith, nor is it good policy. The Minas and Rio company has now a perfect right to consider the agreement of 1888 as terminated, and refuse to carry on a mutual traffic with the Central. But this would be prejudicial to shippers, for it would compel them to maintain agencies at Cruzeiro for the dispatch of goods over that line. We are inclined to believe that the company will avoid this as long as possible, for it is good policy for a railway to consult the convenience and good will of its patrons. But if it should happen that the government insists on creating new difficulties and delays in the settlement of monthly traffic accounts between the two railways, the company will probably decide that it has no alternative but to suspend mutual traffic with the Central railway. However this may be, the question now demanding consideration is that of the observance of agreements. Are we to understand that the government considers itself authorized to break contracts at will? Does the government insist upon its own arbitrary interpretations of such contracts? If so, then we ought to have an explicit declaration to that effect, so that contractors and others may know whom they are dealing with. If charter parties have no binding effect on the government, the shipowners will either refuse to accept charters for account of the Brazilian government, or they will increase rates to cover the extra risk. If a bond, promising to pay interest in gold, may be substituted at pleasure with another promising to pay interest in currency, equivalent to less gold interest than the first, the investors will cease to take Brazilian bonds. And if agreements and contracts are binding only so long as the government chooses, then we shall soon find ourselves working under that ultimate arrangement between distrustful parties—cash in advance. The government may be sovereign, but it can not do as it pleases in financial or business agreements where the other party is free to accept or not as he chooses. In such affairs the government is no longer sovereign, but is simply a contracting party, subject to the law and governed by the obligations resting upon all business men.

THEIR is a very singular coincidence in the circumstance that the sudden resolution, a few weeks ago, of the minister of finance to burn currency on account of the funding loan with drawings followed immediately after criticisms in the London press on his non-fulfilment of the agreement. The excited assauts upon the foreign bank managers, for alleged opposition to the burning, was evidently intended to distract attention and to furnish a momentary excuse for the delay. The indications are that the minister was forced to burn the notes on account of the information sent him from London. The *Paiz* editors, accusing the English capitalists of opposing the reduction in the volume of outstanding currency, will be very amusing reading just now.

THEIR incomplete returns thus far made public indicate that the new taxes, including the collection of part of the import duties in gold, impose a heavy burden on the public without any corresponding benefit to the national treasury. In order to provide for these burdens people have to make use of resources which would otherwise have been employed in business transactions. These transactions would have produced immediate, and in a still greater degree, future revenue, of which by excessive taxation the government has deprived itself. Even if the product of the new taxes should prove sufficient to compensate for the decrease which they cause in the present revenue derived from other sources, their effect will prevent the development of resources that would have otherwise produced revenue hereafter.

A FEW days ago the *Jornal do Commercio* called attention to the circumstance that many accounts of the past year had been delayed in the department of industry in such a manner that they would not be paid before the 31st instant, and would therefore fall into *exercícios fiduciários*, where their liquidation would depend on special congressional appropriations. In reply the minister produced documents showing that he had given instructions to have all accounts put through before the end of the quarter, and that no such accounts remained unsettled except in case the appropriations had been exhausted. As for accounts from the Central railway he charged that these also were delayed because of the irregularities in the movements of funds practised on the Central of Brazil railway, with the permission or consent, express or tacit, of my predecessors. This statement led to the resignation of Director Passos on the 31st ult. The real cause of the difficulty, however, remains unnoticed—that of permitting the purchase of materials and supplies after the appropriation has been exhausted. The creditor can not know this, and it is unjust that his accounts should be thrown into *exercícios fiduciários* simply because no more cash remains for use. The officials should be held responsible for the strict observance of appropriations, and not the creditors.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

The state legislature of São Paulo will be formally opened to-day.

In the 2nd fortnight of March 92 deaths were registered in Ilhéus.

Counterfeit notes of 20g, said to be very well executed, have made their appearance in São Paulo.

It is stated that a copper mine has been discovered in Rio Grande do Sul near Palmas in the municipal district of Bagé.

From one of the mines in Bahia there are said to have been taken in the week ended on the 24th ult. two diamonds and 200 oitavas of gold.

Mr. Charles C. Crumming, late British vice-consul at Bahia Blanca, has left for Bahia, Brazil, to take up his duties as consul there. — *Montevideo Times*.

The state legislature of Pernambuco has granted an eight months' leave of absence to the governor of that state, who, it is said, intends making a trip to Europe.

M. Descouture, the present French consul in Canea, has been appointed to the consulate at Pará. His appointment was gazetted in the *Journal Official* on the 1st inst.

A experiment made in wheat culture on the Serra do Presidio, near Ponta Nova, Minas Gerais, is said to have resulted in a yield of thirty-three times the quantity sown.

The Instituto Bahiano de Agricultura has been compelled to suspend receiving free students because of a lack of resources. The fee for paying students have been increased.

An attempt was made to assassinate the parish priest at Lençóis, São Paulo, a few days ago. The priest, Padre Magnani, was severely wounded, and his aggressor, Lazar Mello, is at large.

At the sugar mill of Bititinga in the state of Alagoas there were recently killed five persons, two of whom were cousins of Marcellino Bispo, the murderer of Marshal Bittencourt.

On the morning of the 30th a Victoria merchant opened his place of business and found his safe gone. That same afternoon it was found on Santa Maria island, broken open and empty. Victoria must be somewhat deficient in police!

The governor of Paraná has transferred the administration of that state to his vice-governor, Col. José Bernardino Bormann.

Portaleza telegrams of the 30th report continuous heavy rains in Ceará. On the 27th ult 113 millimetres were registered and on the 30th 145 up to the hour of sending the telegram. Inundations are reported from various points in the state.

The friends of Gov. Alberto Torres have induced some of the municipal chambers of the state of Rio de Janeiro to censure the convening of the state legislature and to endorse the governor's action in regard to the municipal government of Campos.

The secca continues throughout the interior of Bahia, and people are said to be dying from hunger. Strangely enough the *Correio de Bicho* is also reported from the famine stricken districts, where the poor silly people are being robbed of everything they possess.

The Petropolis municipal council, as might have been expected, has adopted a resolution approving the action of the governor in regard to the Campos dispute. Unfortunately the Petropolis aldermen do not explain what business they have to interfere in the matter.

On the 30th ult. a Sorocaba teacher, named João Vieira Pinto, arrived at São Paulo under arrest charged with having diabolized and then assassinated a little girl of 7 years of age. The people of Sorocaba wished to lynch the brute, but were prevented by the police authorities.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 30th says that the ceremonies of holy week have been realized there with great brilliancy and with an enormous attendance of worshippers. This is significant, because Porto Alegre is one of the centres of positivism and the capital of the positivist government of Rio Grande do Sul.

Dr. Ayres Rocha has been appointed chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro, vice Dr. Carvalho de Leon Ramos, resigned. The resignation of the retiring chief was probably caused by the charges made against him, of having interfered in the municipal election at Santo Amaro de Valenca. In accepting his resignation the governor thanks him for his zeal, loyalty and efficient and valuable services.

Much comment was excited a short time ago by the appearance of a new journal in São Paulo under the title *O Império*. But no harm has resulted and the authorities are finding, perhaps, that free discussion is the best security they can have. If the French find no serious peril in the existence of imperialist and royalist parties and newspapers, surely Brazil need not tremble at the sight of a monarchist propaganda in Brazil.

We presume that the rupture between the friends of Senator Generoso Ponce and those of Minister Murtinho in Matto Grosso is connected with that, which in our last issue, we announced as evident, between the friends of ex-President Prudente de Moraes and those of President Campos Salles. It is, consequently, interesting to mention that the senator has been removed from the position which he held in the Matto Grosso national guard, of which retired General of Division Severino de Cerqueira Dalstro has been appointed commandant.

## RAILROAD NOTES

The London offices of the Leopoldina Railway Co. have been changed to No. 4, Fenchurch St. E. C.

The minister of industry has authorized the director of the Central railway to order from Europe 200 lamp reflectors for passenger cars.

A Bahia telegram of the 28th ult. says that the contract has been signed for the supply of material for the Centro-Oeste da Bahia railway.

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended March 25th amounted to 232,873,610 as against 327,493,845 in the corresponding week of last year.

In a communication addressed on last Wednesday to the minister of industry the minister of finance asserts that the account of Messrs. Quayle Davidson & Co., for furnishing locomotives to the Central railway was definitely settled on the 24th of last May by the order for the payment of 227,155\$ to that firm.

The minister of industry is calling for tenders for the construction and use of a branch railway running from Sapopemba on the Central line to Ponta da Ribeira on Ilha do Governador. The scheme includes quays, docks, piers, warehouses, and other conveniences for loading and discharging merchandise, as well as an entrepot for the Juiz de Fora customhouse. The tenders are to be opened May 30th.

The minister of industry has authorized the treasury delegacy in London to consult the various Brazilian railway directores in regard to the convenience of adopting the expedient recently conceded to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co., which asked that during the existence of the "funding scheme" the company should be allowed to retain all balances existing in its accounts and receive from the government only the differences between said balances and the total amount of guaranteed interest.

—On Wednesday the treasury paid to the Brazilian Coal Co. the sum of \$40,862,420 for coal furnished to the Central railway in the months of January and February. But—how about that new contract? Is Sebastião Pinto's company unable to meet its agreement?

—On Friday last, Dr. Francisco Pereira Passos, general manager of the Central railway sent in his resignation in consequence of a letter published by Dr. Severino Vieira, the minister of industry, in which reference was made to irregularities committed in connection with the cash of the railway. The resignation was accepted by the minister and the position was offered to and accepted by Dr. Alfredo Maia, who will probably take charge during the coming week. In the meantime Dr. Agustín Moreira, the traffic manager, is acting as general manager.

—A telegram from London on the 29th inst. announced the annual general meeting of the Natal to Nova Cruz railway having taken place on that day. Mr. Vickers who presided had to inform the shareholders of the sudden death of Mr. Hirsch, the chairman of the company, which took place two days previously. The working of the line in 1898 had been most satisfactory, the receipts having increased out of proportion to increased working expenses. A dividend of 2 per cent was declared, which would have been greater if the government subvention had been paid in gold instead of funding loan bonds.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who left Rio, for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York on the 31st March by the Lamport & Holt liner "Gatito," were the following: Mrs. W. B. Lee, Miss. Juliette Andrade, Mr. Howell Dickson, Dr. M. Millan, Messrs. R. H. Robinson, José Benjamin, wife and son, C. E. Bowers, Joseph Faber and 24 third-class passengers.

—There are complaints of delays caused by the Rio Grande customhouse in the discharge of vessels. The discharge of the steamer "Parangá" took no less than 70 days, and the steamer "Athens," which arrived in November, had not, at last accounts, finished discharging. If this is the best Rio Grande can do, the port should be declared closed, or ships should refuse to accept charters for such a place.

—Trade with Brazilian ports has been slack during the past week, the small steamer "Malvinas" for Santa Catalina with flour etc., and the deckspace of s.s. "Felipe Lussich" to Rio constitute the total of this week's fixtures to Brazilian ports. The parcel trade to Santos and Rio has, also, declined during the past week, shipments having been under the average although rates of freight hence remain unchanged.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The coasting steamer "Desterro" arrived at Desterro on the 28th ult. and was denied communication with shore when it was found that one of the passengers was slightly ill, although previously many residents had been on board. The steamer was detained two days, and then the passengers for Desterro were put into quarantine at Guarazes, where no buildings and conveniences exist for such purpose. Is it not full time that the public authorities should be made legally responsible for such abuses?

—The Royal Mail steamer "Magdalena," arrived in Rio on the 3rd inst. with the following passengers: From Southampton: Miss. G. E. Swinburne, Mrs. Lina Rund, Col. Dennis Creagh, Messrs. G. von Grundherr, A. G. Freigall, S. White, F. Dolbert, Basti J. Freigall, W. L. Williams, W. Wysard, W. Jones, C. Pereira and H. C. Beaumont, Front Lisbon: Mrs. E. Aniel, Mr. and Mrs. F. Y. Mounou and Rear Admial M. J. Alves Barboza, Front Pernambuco: Dr. and Mrs. Joaquim de Souza, infant and nurse. From Bahia: Mrs. Claudine P. Gomes, Minas. Maria Felisima, Maria Simplicia and Euphydia Pinto, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrolo P. de Sales, Drs. Dias de Barros, Manuel José Gomes and Alves Guinharas, Messrs. R. J. K. Benjamin, Antonio C. Soveral, Jos. Purcell, A. J. Elias dos Santos, H. da Silva, Estevão L. de Carvalho, José de Barros, Antônio Ribeiro and José Garrido. Also there were 69 passengers in transit for the River Plate.

—"Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him". For years Santos had an unsavory reputation in the River Plate as a hotbed of yellow fever and ships arriving there from that port were scrupulously examined. The pleasing fact that since the new front has been made the town of Santos has improved in health, and is less free from yellow fever this summer than Rio itself, do not seem to have penetrated as far as the River Plate, and all cases of indisposition on vessels arriving there from Santos are immediately regarded as incipient cases of yellow fever. Within the last two months we have not had occasion to report one single case of yellow fever in the Plate from Santos, but several cases of measles and other non-infection complaints which were regarded as yellow fever. Only last week five sailors of the "Aldershot" from Santos were reported to be suffering from yellow fever in the Plate, and after 24 hours, the seaport sanitary authorities down there discovered that the men were only suffering from influenza. The ignorance of the medical officers of the La Plata port of the improved condition of Santos and their unskilled diagnosis of complaints cause unnecessary delays to vessels which an expert in yellow fever would easily avoid.

—It is not pleasant to think of the sufferings of animals loaded on board of cattle ships during the intense heat of last week. Especially must one sympathize with the lot of an animal destined for the Rio market, for greater risks are in general taken, and there is not so much hesitation about loading on the tween-deck. The death of 105 out of one lot of 400 bullocks intended for Brazil was so startling a rate of mortality as to call the attention even of the most supine authorities. The veterinary inspectors reported that the mortality was due in part to the excessive heat, which was a truism, and partly to the want of water during the time when the animals were in the Embacadero. We must confess that we do not quite understand the last clause. If the animals were not watered, it was not for want of supply, and it would have been very much easier to water them in the Embacadero than after they were put on board. The whole question, however, deserves more attention than it has yet received; but the hot season is practically over, and we suppose it will be forgotten until next summer comes round.—Review, Buenos Aires.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Provisional recognition of Mr. Will Leonard Lowrie as United States vice-consul at this port, was conceded on the 30th ult.

—Among the arrivals on the "Magdalena" yesterday was Miss G. E. Swinburne, who comes out to join the nursing staff of the Strangers' Hospital.

—It is reported that before the end of the year President Campos Salles will visit the states of S. Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—It is reported that, when Vice-President Rosa e Silva takes up his residence in this city, the journal "Debate" will reappear in opposition to the government of President Campos Salles.

—The "Imprensa" of the 1st ult. asserts that ex-President Prudente de Moraes has counseled his most intimate friends to give their most decided support to the Campos Salles administration.

—An election for filling two vacancies in the municipal council was held on Sunday in the 1st district of this city. The vote polled was light and there are many complaints of violence and fraud.

—It is stated that the President will come down from Petrópolis on the 25th inst. and will then take up his residence at Sylvestre, Santa Thereza, on the Aqueduct road, for the next two months.

—Our esteemed colleague of the "Gazeta de Notícias," Sr. Henrique Chaves, has had the great misfortune to lose his wife, who died in Petrópolis on the 1st inst. We beg to tender our sincere condolences.

—It is now stated that Chief of Police Saúpa Ferraz has taken steps for preventing minors from going to gambling houses. Some time ago it was asserted that he was about to put a stop to gambling altogether.

—An investigation at the post-office has shown that some of the clerks have the habit of opening letters to see whether they contain anything subjecting the recipients to a fine. This is true, for we have seen them do it.

—Unfortunately the rain-storm which we noted in our last issue did not continue beyond the second day. Much good resulted and the temperature was greatly reduced, but we needed a much greater rainfall to cleanse our dirty streets.

—On last Thursday another prisoner escaped from the casa de detenção, making use of the opening in the roof through which the three prisoners effected their escape some days before. The administrator of the prison and his assistant have been suspended from office.

—Alderman Leite Ribeiro will be presented with his portrait in oil by his admiring friends to-morrow. If one month's services dedicated to the municipality entitle him to such a recognition as this, what will a whole year's service demand?

—It is announced that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, accompanied by his secretaries, will leave for London on the 19th inst. per R. M. S. "Magdalena," commissioned by the government to negotiate a settlement of the British Guiana boundary dispute.

—The local press states that the chief of police of this city has received from English and French police authorities telegrams asking for the arrest of criminals who are supposed to have arrived in Brazil. Has the fact been made public in order to warn those criminals?

—It is said that the executive commission of the republican party, which elected Dr. Campos Salles to the presidency, will soon meet to decide upon various urgent questions, and to take steps for the creation of a news-paper organ in this capital to defend the programme of the party.

—We take much pleasure in noting the arrival here of Mr. Frank D. Hill, who has been re-appointed in the United States consul at Santos. Mr. Hill was consul at Santos two years ago, and then wrote a very full and careful report on the state of S. Paulo, its coffee industry, and the trade of the port of Santos.

—The opponents of President Campos Salles will probably seek to combine moderation with firmness; their principal object doubtless being to force him to respect his pledges.

—It is announced that the Pope has granted to Sr. Cambiasso, a Rua do Ouvidor merchant, the apostolic blessing upon himself and his descendants to the third generation. We shall now expect to hear that Sr. Cambiasso has set the apostolic example in mercantile circles of dropping prices when the "cambio" goes up just as readily as they are increased when exchange goes down.

—On the night of the 27th ult. building No. 40 Rua de S. Bento was destroyed by fire. This building was occupied by a firm of coffee merchants and there were stored in it at the time 8,000 bags of coffee, of which 3,500 had already been sold. The loss is estimated at 400,000\$ The business was insured for 100,000\$ in the Manchester Co. and the building, which belongs to the S. Bento monastery, was insured.

—No official statement has yet been published in regard to the alleged violation of the rights of Brazilian citizens by Bolivian authorities on the border. We do not know whether there is any just ground for complaint in this instance, but it seems to us that the Brazilian government would be better prepared to protect the rights of its countrymen if it kept its troops stationed at frontier posts instead of at places in which they are not needed.

—An anonymous writer in the "Jornal do Comércio" accuses President Campos Salles of causing to be reinstated at Campinas a post master who had been dismissed for tampering with the mails. The director-general of the post office opposed the reinstatement and tendered his resignation. Four months' leave of absence was given him and during the period of this leave the reinstatement was made. This is a very serious charge, which for the honor of the government will, we hope, be contradicted and refuted.

—On the 30th the police arrested a man named Manoel Lourenço, whose reputation has not been of the best, and who has lately been spending money so lavishly that it has excited suspicion. Lourenço left Rio about a year ago, and returned from Mândos only 15 days ago, but just before he left the latter placed the commercial house of Luiz Chile & Sobrinhos was broken into and 30,000\$ in jewellery and 140,000\$ in cash were taken; Lourenço is suspected of this burglary and will probably be sent to Mândos for trial.

—An attempt to escape from the casa de detenção on the 27th resulted in the flight of three prisoners and in the discovery and shooting of another, who proved to be Angelo de Bellis, the Italian priest captured some time ago with a large quantity of counterfeit money in his possession. Padre Bellis received a severe wound but at last accounts is doing well. He explained to the officials that he was compelled by another prisoner to make this attempt to escape, which shows that the "padre" is as reckless in his use of the truth as in his use of treasury notes.

—The three Cherentes Indians who have been visiting the President and enjoying the delights of Rio society for the past ten days or so, left for home, via Uberaba, on the 30th ult., taking with them a professor and eight cases of merchandise, consisting of agricultural implements, arms, ammunition, clothing, seeds, fishhooks and even books. They will now return home and tell their adventures to the untutored savages, with Portuguese names, who have never yet ventured within the influence of our civilization, but who will surely want to come next year.

—On the 27th ult. at 3 o'clock a.m. 18 prisoners at the casa de detenção attempted to make their escape through an opening that they had made in the roof. They were discovered by a sentinel who gave the alarm. Three of the prisoners succeeded in escaping and one, Angelo de Bellis, a priest accused of counterfeiting, was wounded by the police force. It is stated that the latter exhausted its supply of ammunition in firing at the prisoners, who, if they had known this, could probably have escaped. The affair has excited much comment and the prison authorities have been severely censured by a part of the press.

—We once more call the attention of our valued contemporary the "Rio News" to the delay with which it reaches this city. Rio Janeiro is only three days voyage from Montevideo, and mail steamers pass every third or fourth day, yet the "Rio News" never reaches us until some ten or twelve days old. For instance, the issue of March 7, from which we quote above, only arrived here on Friday the 17th instant, ten days after publication. Surely it can't be quicker than that.—Montevideo Times, 19th March.

—We are sorry for the irregular delivery of "The News" to our friends in Montevideo, but we do not see how we can help it under present circumstances. We send our papers by the three principal mail lines (two English and one French), and as their steamers nearly all leave the early part of the week, frequently before our paper is out of the press, we sometimes miss them and have to wait for the next regular mail. We have been trying to go to press earlier than Tuesday evening, but the large quantity of "copy" coming in on Mondays and Tuesdays has thus far prevented our doing so. We are as anxious as our readers to get the paper out for the first mails, and still hope we may be able to do it.—Eds. News.

—In view of the sharp criticisms of the administration of the casa de detenção, from which a few prisoners escaped some days ago, the administrator, Capt. Joaquim Luiz de Barros, has resigned and Major João Polycarpo Ferreira has been appointed to succeed him. One of the escaped prisoners was captured on the 30th ult. and says that the opening in the roof was made long ago and had been repaired with a couple of planks which they easily removed.

—A few days since a person claiming to be a military officer named Sarmiento, went to various restaurants and ordered the best they could give. When finished he gave a meaningful smile to waiter and cashier and settled his bill in that way, which is of course made easy by the privileges enjoyed by the military classes. He then took a carriage for a drive, and tried to pay the coachman in the same way, but the latter would not have it, and took him to the police. The military authorities were at once advised, when it was discovered that the man had no right to his uniform. Strangely enough he was not placed under arrest.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—In some parts of Minas Geraes the bean crop has been injured by drought; but it is thought that recent rains will save part of the crop.

—At a meeting of business men and operatives held in this city on Friday it was resolved to ask for the modification of art. 75 of the new regulations on the tobacco tax.

—A telegram of the 31st ult. says that Pedro Gracie Filho has contracted to furnish beef to the city of Pará. For this purpose he will establish a line of steamers making two trips every month between Pará and the River Plate.

—Changes have been authorized in the regulations governing the operations of exchange brokers. It will require an expert by and to tell just what the unfortunate broker must do in order not to violate some of these multitudinous regulations.

—The investigation into the conduct of treasury clerks who are accused of levying blackmail on creditors of the state, will be initiated on the 4th inst. They will of course deny the charge, and hundreds of men, who have had to pay dearly for the dispatch of their business, will keep silence for fear of future complications.

—The telegraph department is now issuing telegraph stamps of 200 and 500 reis to be used in the payment of urban telegrams. The urban district comprises the following stations: Central, Niterói (Rua da Conceição 72), Santa Cruz fortress, Rio Comprido, Engenho Novo, Central RR. station, Largo dos Leões, Praia, Santa Thereza, S. Christovão, and Largo do Machado. The charge is 500 reis for a message not exceeding 20 words, and 200 reis for each 10 words, or less, over that number. If the message is not delivered within two hours the sender is entitled to the restitution of his money, but no receipt will be given to him when the message is sent, which will probably make the restitution a dead letter.

—The directors of the British Bank of South America, Limited, in their report for the financial year ended December 31st last, state that the gross profits for the year, after allowing for rebate of interest on current bills and drafts and interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £ 149,690, which, with the balance of £ 11,186 brought forward from the previous year, makes £ 160,876. From this all charges at the head office and branches, amounting to £ 92,368, have to be deducted, leaving £ 68,508 available. Out of this sum the directors had transferred £ 20,000 to the reserve fund, raising it to £ 320,000; they had also written £ 5,000 off bank premises in South America, reducing the amount of that account to £ 136,631. An interim dividend of 6s. per share was paid in September and a further dividend of 6s. per share declared, payable on 24th March, making for the year a distribution of 12s. per share, or 6 per cent, free of income tax, on the paid-up capital of the bank. A sum of £ 13,508 remained to be carried forward.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The sixth currency burning took place on Saturday last, making a total of 6,000,000\$ to date.

—It is stated that payments to the amount of over 14,000,000\$ were made by the national treasury in the last five days of March.

—It is asserted that the minister of interior has decided not to pay mileage to seafarers and deputies residing in Rio de Janeiro.

—In the selection of notes for burning preference, we think, should be given to those that will shortly be subject to withdrawal.

—On the 31st ult. six months' interest became due on the gold bonds of 1868. The "Jornal do Comércio" publishes the report that this interest will not be paid.

—On last Tuesday the London and Brazilian Bank received from the treasury the sum of £ 188,500,229 for services rendered last year to the department of marine.

[April 4th, 1899.]

—On Wednesday the minister of finance consulted the tribunal of accounts in regard to making a deficiency appropriation of 575,000\$ for the payment of interest belonging to the year 1898.

—The tribunal of accounts has been asked to register a special appropriation of 3,600,000\$ for the payment of interest on the internal loan of 1897. This appropriation is made by executive decree No. 3,241 of the 28th ult.

—The war department has dismissed the purchasing agent of the arsenal, in whose accounts the shortage mentioned in our last issue had been discovered. This shortage, it is now said, amounts to over 12,000\$ instead of only 5,000\$, as was first supposed.

—If the government really intends burning 17,000,000\$ in treasury notes, why does it not burn the whole sum at once? It certainly must be very inconvenient for the foreign banks to send representatives twice a week for 8½ weeks to witness the burning of these notes.

—The March receipts of the Rio customhouse amounted to \$1,635,617, against \$1,178,431,555 for the same month of last year and \$1,600,800\$ in 1897. The total receipts for the quarter were 20,840,033,664 this year, 22,770,745,613 last year, and 26,003,518,532 in 1897. The 10 per cent gold produced on 473,450,922 in March and 1,516,537,541 for the quarter.

—It was stated some weeks ago that the government had arrived at an agreement with the principal holders of the gold bonds of 1889. The statement seems to have been incorrect, for the *Noticia* in its issue of last Wednesday says that at that date negotiations were still pending in regard to those bonds as well as in relation to the gold bonds of 1868.

—The *Noticia* says that at the departments of marine, war and interior the appropriations for the year have been divided into monthly quotas, which in no instance up to the present have the respective ministers permitted the expenses to exceed. That journal adds that at the department of interior very beneficial results have been derived from a strict supervision of the requisitions for stationery and office furniture.

—On the 30th the tribunal de contas registered the following payments: 958,104,231 to various persons for supplies furnished the Central railway in 1898, 378,647,594 to Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., for repairs on the torpedo boat "Bento Gonçalves," 139,914,893 to the telegraph department for the payment of the subvention of the Amazon Telegraph Co. for the 4th quarter of 1898, 28,722,594 to the Amazon Steam Navigation Co., as subsidies for voyages in December last, 44,777,548 to Carlos Moreaux for repairs on the cruiser "Trajano," besides three small sums for sundry accounts.

—The *Financial News* of March 6th quotes from the *Finanz Chronik* to the following effect: "The confidence of the leading financial circles of London in the honesty and straightforwardness of the Brazilian government grows less every day, and those who have some insight into the matter do not express any surprise." Reasons for this attitude are said to have been the failure of the government, up to that time, to redeem its promise in regard to the withdrawal of currency from circulation, and also to the controversy with the Ceará Harbour Corporation, which our London contemporary says will now be laid before Her Majesty's government. Something might also have been said of the arbitrary conversion of the '99 bonds, had the position been fully known there, but the critic evidently had enough without that. His conclusion in regard to the new President will undoubtedly prove to be unpleasant reading, for he says: "It appears more and more plain every day that people were mistaken in their hopes of the trustworthiness of Dr. Campos Salles. Let us hope the President will hasten to correct this rising bad impression."

—On Sunday the *Jornal do Commercio* published a statement of the revenue derived from the taxes on tobacco, beverages and matches in the first quarter of 1899, compared with that of 1898, but failed to say whether the respective figures belong to the whole country or only to the city of Rio de Janeiro. These figures are as follows:

1st quarter 1898. 1st quarter 1899.

Tobacco.....	335,053,200	141,760,850
Beverages.....	169,803,875	200,555,880
Matches.....	868,430,000	76,512,000

Total..... 1,373,886,945 419,826,830

This statement, while showing a large increase, does not appear to confirm the budget estimate, which anticipated from the three articles a revenue of 15,500,000\$ for the year 1899, or at the rate of 3,875,000\$ per quarter.

—The receipts of the federal revenue office at Rio de Janeiro amounted last month to 1,323,854,433, against 1,331,980,946 in March, 1898. If we deduct from these sums the *Jornal do Commercio's* figures (which we suppose to refer to this city, though it is not so stated,) for the revenue collected in March from tobacco, beverages and matches, the amount of revenue derived from other sources is shown to be as follows:

March, 1898.....	1,177,117,796
1899.....	760,670,963
Decrease.....	416,446,833

—It is stated that many accounts against the government will fall into arrear on account of not having been audited in time. This will cause much loss and inconvenience to the respective creditors, who will have to wait for a new appropriation.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 4th, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £ 1 stg.....	54 75
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	1827 ct
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold....	8 890
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	6 25/32 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	36 981
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	251 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £ 1 stg.....	13 56 c.
Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) paper £ 1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	78 373
Value of £ 1 sterl. ....	35 591

## EXCHANGE.

March 27.—The Banco Nacional maintained an official rate of 6 25/32 d. on London all day and the foreign banks put out semi-annual 6 15/16 d. When the market opened there were buyers at 6 15/16 d. and quotations went down during the morning until the banks closed and drew freely at 6 3/4 d. and private paper was discounted at 6 1/2 d. The banks at 6 3/4 d. were still business done. In the afternoon and bank bills were with difficulty obtained 6 25/32 d. for a time, and the banks refused to buy private paper at a lower rate than 6 29/32 d. A little before closing time the foreign banks drew at 6 7/8 d. and the clearing house bank bills at 6 3/4 d. and 6 7/8 d. and private paper at 6 3/4 d. The paper milreis was worth 256 and 257 reis gold the day.

March 28.—The official rate of the day was 6 3/4 d. in almost all the banks during the day. The Francaise and National banks were the exception, which kept 6 27/32 d. affixed to their boards. The market opened with bank bills at 6 3/4 d. in two of the foreign banks but as private paper was freely purchased at the same rate, the banks quickly withdrew their drawing rate, and the banks which did not withdraw their drawing rate of the day closed the day. Private paper was quoted at 6 1/2 d. in free sales, and repassed approved paper also found ready sale. The market closed without buyers being found at that rate. During the afternoon there was a revival on the part of the market closed sustained but without any connection with bank bills at 6 25/32 d. and 6 3/4 d., the higher quotation of 6 3/4 d. was withdrawn and the same up to the close of the day. The value of the paper milreis was from 254 to 254 reis gold.

The official rates of t/day as compared with those of the corresponding day of last year were:

1898	1899
London, per milreis.....	6 13/6 d.—6 27/32 d. 6 1/16 d.
Paris, per franc.....	18394—18401 18573—18590
Hamburg, per mark.....	18312—18313 18490—18493
Italy, per lira.....	18313—18314 18588—18585
New York, per dollar.....	78392—78410 80860—81415

March 30.—Church holiday.

March 31.—Church holiday.

April 1.—The banks opened with an official rate of 6 13/16 d., but only the Brasiliense Bank maintained the same. In the course of the morning the Francaise and National banks put out 6 25/32 d. and the English banks adopted 6 3/4 d. The market appeared firm during the first part of the day, the banks drawing at 6 27/32 d., cautionary and offering to buy at 6 3/4 d. and 6 7/8 d. but only being able to purchase at 6 3/4 d. and 6 7/8 d. a demand set in which caused bank bills to fall to 6 1/2 d. Private paper was disposed of at 6 13/16 d. When demands were satisfied, the banks became firmer and drew at 6 1/2 d. and 6 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 3/4 d. The afternoon market was not much animation at the last quoted rates until 11 o'clock when the market became slackener, and the closing price of the day were bank bills at 6 25/32 d. and 6 3/4 d. and with private paper at 6 25/32 d. and 6 3/4 d. The value of the paper milreis was 250 to 252 reis gold.

BRASILIANSCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 29TH MARCH, 1899.

## Assets:

Guaranteed accounts.....	7,259,571,804
Head office, branches and agencies.....	15,461,421 744
Bills receivable.....	6,127,914 730
do discounted.....	15,522,404 385
do pledged.....	3,109,316 979
do deposited.....	6,653,935 00
Cash, in current funds.....	11,159,889 404
Capital subscribed (1 mark = \$1000).....	10,000,000,000
Deposits in account current :	
With interest.....	9,779,967 754
Without interest.....	1,241,551 115
Head office and branches &c.....	1,966,397 1,2
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	16,465,835 652
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	20,735,541 370
Sundry accounts.....	5,412,165 397

## Liabilities:

Capital subscribed (1 mark = \$1000).....	10,000,000,000
Deposits in account current :	
With interest.....	9,779,967 754
Without interest.....	1,241,551 115
Head office and branches &c.....	1,966,397 1,2
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	16,465,835 652
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	20,735,541 370
Sundry accounts.....	5,412,165 397

S. E. & O. & Co., Directors.  
Petersen-Gutschow, Directors.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital..... £ 1,500,000

do paid up..... 750,000

Reserve Fund..... 600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 29TH MARCH, 1899.

## Assets:

Capital un-called.....	6,666,666,670
Bills discounted.....	2,013,228 190
Bills receivable.....	10,190,000 040
Head office and branches.....	1,000,000 020
Loans, current accounts, etc.....	5,418,655 780
Securities for accounts current etc.....	3,311,760 000
Sundry accounts.....	1,618,855 80
Cash.....	15,375,525 260

99,445,343,810

## Liabilities:

Capital subscribed.....	13,333,333,330
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	15,416,705 350
do in account current with interest.....	6,440,887 060
Head office and branches.....	5,006,815 170
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	3,313,760 000
Sundry accounts.....	12,000,318 200
Bills payable.....	255,565 800

99,445,343,810

## E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th April, 1899.

For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

A. G. Broad, Acting Manager.

F. Broad, Acting Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000

Ident. realized..... 1,000,000

Reserve fund..... 1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH,  
29TH MARCH, 1899.

## Assets:

Bills discounted.....	1,871,691,810
Bills receivable.....	6,591,722,050
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	8,292,464 720
Securities for loans, guaranteed &c etc.....	3,313,760 000
Cash.....	16,535,767 860

61,008,256,910

## Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000,000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice.....	2,263,836 970
Secur'd accounts.....	17,168,530 290
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	24,613,608 760
Bills payable.....	510,972 870
Head office, agencies and branches.....	5,078,574 490

61,008,256,910

## E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April, 1899.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,

Haviland A. DeListe, Manager.

C. H. Lloyd, Acting Accountant.

## MARKE REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1899.

## Exports.

Coffee. — The declared sales for the week ended

March 25th were returned as 35,000 bags against entries of 57,058 bags and shipments of 63,249 bags.

Monday the Rio market was by no means animated. The packers and factors arranged business between them on a base of 12,000 per arroba of No. 7 type.

The shippers in spite of the weakness of money market showed no great eagerness to make offers and the 5,000 bags they bought during the day were at bases ranging from 12,000 to 12,600 according to the necessity of filling orders.

Those who were not so pressed contented themselves with offering 12,000 for No. 7.

In Santos the market was calm with good average selling at 7,600 per kilo.

The declared sales there for the previous week were 36,000 bags for the United States and 30,000 bags for Europe.

The shipments were 17,000 bags for the United States and 32,000 bags for Europe.

The foreign markets were steady and reported the previous week's sales as 53,000 bags in New York, 53,000 in Havre, 29,000 in Hamburg and 18,000 in London, a total of 153,000 bags against 241,000 bags in the week before.

Tuesday there was a perceptible increase of animation in the Rio market but no change in prices.

Packers and factors did not change the rate of the previous day.

The shippers bought 10,000 bags, but the demand on their part was not a general one.

They continued to offer 12,000 per arroba for No. 7, but the packers were firm at 12,600 and some obtained 12,800.

Santos remained unmoved and the news from the foreign market was devoid of interest.

On Wednesday the local market was brighter in tone, and business was done between packers and factors at 12,000 for No. 7 type.

Although the shippers were more active in their demand, they resisted any increase of price, the rates of the previous days and the 30,000 bags bought were at 12,800 to 12,900 for No. 7, in spite of the low rate of exchange and the fact that the market would be closed on the two succeeding days.

The Santos market was firm with good average still selling at 7,600 per kilo.

The foreign markets were unchanged with the exception of Hamburg which reported a brisk demand and an upward tendency in price.

Thursday and Friday were church holidays in Brazil and no business was done.

The Rio market was greatly improved to a tone on Saturday when negotiations between packers and factors were resumed.

On Saturday the market was firm on a base of 12,000 per arroba for No. 7 type.

The shippers were influenced by the drop in exchange during the morning and by the necessity of making shipments, and raised their offers cautiously to 12,800, but the packers were firm and exacted 12,800 and 12,600 for the 11,000 bags sold.

The upward tendency was also noted in Santos where good average rose to 7,800 per kilo with the market firm and a good demand.

The foreign markets had no change to report.

The shipments since our last report have been:

28,238 bags for the United States

2,767 " " Europe

4,200 " " Cape of Good Hope

75 " " River Plate, etc.

6,547 " " Coastwise

41,827 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

## United States:

Mar. 25 Baltimore Amer. br. *Good News*, 14,000 bags

30 New York Belg. str. *Galileo*, 25,345 bags

## Europe:

Mar. 24 London Br. str. *Gothic*, 125 bags

24 Genoa etc. It. str. *Nord America*, 3,600 bags

25 Oran etc. It. str. *Colombia*, 4,685 bags

28 Hamburg etc. Germ. str. *Patagonia*, 6,332 bags

28 Ilave Br. str. *Paraguay*,

April 4th, 1899.]

## THE RIO NEWS.

9

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at  
Rio de Janeiro

Receipts	bags	MAR. 26	MAR. 27
United States	4,952		
Europe	17	9,579	7,405
Cape	11	17	
River Plate, etc.	11	2,160	1,580
Costa Rica	11	159	75
Total shipments	9,696	11,473	11,135
Stock at Santos	222,337	227,185	227,060
Average quot. No. 7 N. Y. per arroba	18.600	18.600	18.600
No. 8 Do do	6.196	6.196	6.196
N. Y. spot quot. No. 7 Exchange on London	6.212 d.	6.212 d.	6.212 d.
Steamer freight, 5% primage	40 c.	40 c.	40 c.
Receipts at Santos	489,390	489,390	489,390

**Rosin.**—No new consignments came to hand during last week. The market is strong at last week's rates which have been well maintained. The demand continues brisk. Dark grades still sell at 2600 per barrel, and light grades at 3000 per barrel.

**Cement.**—No fresh arrivals. There has been no change in the firmness of the market or in prices since our last report. Belgian cement sells at 1600 to 1700 per barrel, and English cement from 1800 to 2000 per barrel.

**Indian Corn.**—There were no receipts during the past week. The stock on hand is still a large one, but the demand continues good. River Plate corn is selling from 1000 to 1050 per bag wh lesale, and native produce now fetches 1100 to 1150 per bag.

**Brau.**—No arrivals from abroad. There is a slack demand, and the local mills can only obtain 4000 per 40 kilos.

**Hay.**—The receipts last week were 6,000 bales from Rosario by the *Argentina*. The demand is brisk but the supply is very large which has caused prices to go down to 180 reis per kilo.

**Coal.**—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:—

From	NAME	Tons
Cardiff	ex <i>Gloriana</i>	3,785
"	ex <i>Cynthia</i>	1,656
Leith	ex <i>Etna</i>	1,656
"	ex <i>Atlantic</i>	1,526
Newport	ex <i>Versvrigt</i>	1,706

**Rum.**—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:—

Pernambuco and Maceió	280,000	290,000
Bahia and Aracaju	260,000	270,000
Campinas	260,000	270,000
Angra and Paraty	300,000	
Parahyba	260,000	270,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.	460,000	470,000
ditto 40 deg.	480,000	500,000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

1 MARCH 29.

CARDIFF.—Germ. bk. *Elsa*; 1,150 tons; Robertson:

63 ds.; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

MAR. 30.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ.—Br. Ing. *Argentina*: 583

tons; McQuarrie; 31 ds.; hay to J. Souza & Co.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

1 MARCH 30.

FALMOUTH.—Swed. Ing. *Svithod*: 346 tons; Svensen:

salt hides.

## FREIGHTS.

NEW ORLEANS	40 cents and 5% primage per bag
New York	of 60 kilos.
GENOA	1-30 francs and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos.
MARSELLAIS	30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
SOUTHAMPTON	25 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LONDON	1-30 francs and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
HAVRE	1-17 francs and 50 centimes, per ton of 900 kilos.
ANTWERP	20 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
BORDEAUX	40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.
MONTEVIDEO	3000 per bag of coffee.
Buenos Aires	

## ENGAGEMENTS.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. *Danube*: 1,500 bags of coffee.

GENOA.—IL str. *Matteo Brusio*: 2,000 do do

RIVER PLATE.—Br. str. *Magdalena*: 700 do do

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. *Lowenburg*: 500 do do

CONSTANTINOPLE.—do do 250 do do

MARSELLAIS.—Fr. str. *Bearn*: 625 do do

NEW ORLEANS.—do *Caravelas*: 2,750 do do

## Vessels Afloat &amp; Chartered for Rio

Abramo	Westerwick	4 Feb.	
America	Porto	—	
Ardnamurcham	Leith	—	
Alair	Leith	—	
Birnay Wood	Mobile	—	
Bon Meurante	Marseilles	6 Jan.	
Baltimore	Baltimore	25 Feb.	
Cochle (str.)	Cardiff	8 Mar.	
Constanze	Hamburg	—	
Cordia	Glasgow	19 Dec.	
Carl	Hamburg	—	
Charles Dickens	Pensacola	—	
Corrievreham	Leith	—	
Clara	Chittagong	24 Feb.	
Dalmas	Marseilles	4 Feb.	
Ellida	Pensacola	—	
Francis S. Hampshire	New York	—	
Falls of Inverness (str.)	Rangoon	4 Feb.	

	Norwegian		
sp. America	Porto	—	
Ardenmurcham	Leith	—	
Alair	Leith	—	
Birnay Wood	Mobile	—	
Bon Meurante	Marseilles	6 Jan.	
Baltimore	Baltimore	25 Feb.	
Cochle (str.)	Cardiff	8 Mar.	
Constanze	Hamburg	—	
Cordia	Glasgow	19 Dec.	
Carl	Hamburg	—	
Charles Dickens	Pensacola	—	
Corrievreham	Leith	—	
Clara	Chittagong	24 Feb.	
Dalmas	Marseilles	4 Feb.	
Ellida	Pensacola	—	
Francis S. Hampshire	New York	—	
Falls of Inverness (str.)	Rangoon	4 Feb.	

	Portuguese		
sp. America	Porto	—	
Ardenmurcham	Leith	—	
Alair	Leith	—	
Birnay Wood	Mobile	—	
Bon Meurante	Marseilles	6 Jan.	
Baltimore	Baltimore	25 Feb.	
Cochle (str.)	Cardiff	8 Mar.	
Constanze	Hamburg	—	
Cordia	Glasgow	19 Dec.	
Carl	Hamburg	—	
Charles Dickens	Pensacola	—	
Corrievreham	Leith	—	
Clara	Chittagong	24 Feb.	
Dalmas	Marseilles	4 Feb.	
Ellida	Pensacola	—	
Francis S. Hampshire	New York	—	
Falls of Inverness (str.)	Rangoon	4 Feb.	

	Russian		
sp. America	Porto	—	
Ardenmurcham	Leith	—	
Alair	Leith	—	
Birnay Wood	Mobile	—	
Bon Meurante	Marseilles	6 Jan.	
Baltimore	Baltimore	25 Feb.	
Cochle (str.)	Cardiff	8 Mar.	
Constanze	Hamburg	—	
Cordia	Glasgow	19 Dec.	
Carl	Hamburg	—	
Charles Dickens	Pensacola	—	
Corrievreham	Leith	—	
Clara	Chittagong	24 Feb.	
Dalmas	Marseilles	4 Feb.	
Ellida	Pensacola	—	
Francis S. Hampshire	New York	—	
Falls of Inverness (str.)	Rangoon	4 Feb.	

	Spanish		
sp. America	Porto	—	
Ardenmurcham	Leith	—	
Alair	Leith	—	
Birnay Wood	Mobile	—	
Bon Meurante	Marseilles	6 Jan.	
Baltimore	Baltimore	25 Feb.	
Cochle (str.)	Cardiff	8 Mar.	
Constanze	Hamburg	—	
Cordia	Glasgow	19 Dec.	
Carl	Hamburg	—	
Charles Dickens	Pensacola	—	
Corrievreham	Leith	—	
Clara	Chittagong	24 Feb.	
Dalmas	Marseilles	4 Feb.	
Ellida	Pensacola	—	
Francis S. Hampshire	New York	—	
Falls of Inverness (str.)	Rangoon	4 Feb.	

	Tinto & Sons		
sp. America	Porto	—	
Ardenmurcham	Leith	—	
Alair	Leith	—	
Birnay Wood	Mobile	—	
Bon Meurante	Marseilles	6 Jan.	
Baltimore	Baltimore	25 Feb.	
Cochle (str.)	Cardiff	8 Mar.	
Constanze	Hamburg	—	
Cordia	Glasgow	19 Dec.	
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Ardenmurcham	Leith	—	
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Charles Dickens	Pensacola	—	
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Clara	Chittagong	24 Feb.	
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Francis S. Hampshire	New York	—	
Falls of Inverness (str.)	Rangoon	4 Feb.	

	Tinto & Sons		
sp. America	Porto	—	
Ardenmurcham	Leith	—	
Alair	Leith	—	
Birnay Wood	Mobile	—	

[April 4th, 1899.]

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 3rd

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
300,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	865,000— 865,000
104,957,000	144,356,000	Bonds of 1895 .....	1,000	880,000— 880,000
—	124,655,000	do do 1897, 6 1/2%	1,000	975,000— 975,000
119,600	119,600	Bonds 4 1/2% (gold), converted 1890	1,000	1,000,000— 1,000,000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6 1/2%	1,000	1,920,000— 1,920,000
51,885	24,779,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	1,000	1,450,000— 1,450,000
109,994,000	15,350,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%	Frs. 500	1,360,000— 1,360,000
17,300,000	17,300,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$, 200\$	700,000— 700,000
11,709,000	11,709,000	do idem 6 1/2%	Frs. 500	850,000— 850,000
11,709,000	11,709,000	do idem 6%	Frs. 500	450,000— 475,000
Frs. 65,000,000	65,000,000	do idem 5 1/2%	500	920,000— 920,000
600,000	600,000	do idem 5%	100	200— 200
10,000,000	600,000	do idem 6 1/2%	100	167,000— 168,000
25,000,000	23,613,200	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	100	100— 100
2,000,000	—	do do São Paulo, 7%	200	150,000— 150,000
520,000	520,000	do do do Petrópolis, 7%	100	— 100
400,000	400,000	do do do Alem Paráhyba, 7%	200	— 150,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banka	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	\$8000, Jan. 1899	24,000,000— 24,000,000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Comercio ..... 2nd series.....	200	3,370,000	8,000 ditto 1899	212,000— 212,000
24,000,000	40,000	39,860	200	Construtor do Brasil.....	60	1,645,000	4,000, Aug. 1892	12,000— 12,250
15,000,000	80,000	76,654	200	Credito Movel.....	200	1,740,000	2,000, Jan. 1896	14,000— 14,000
8,000,000	40,000	200	200	Credito Real do Brasil.....	200	1,500,000	1,500, Jan. 1896	12,000— 12,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depósitos e Descontos.....	200	700,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	72,000— 80,000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionários Públicos.....	50	62,910	4,000, Jan. 1899	35,000— 35,000
8,000,000	40,000	39,860	200	Fundação do Brasil.....	100	212,350	4,000, Jan. 1899	50,000— 50,000
10,807,000	54,918	all	200	Lavoura e Comércio.....	200	956,398	4,000, Jan. 1899	95,000— 95,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	—	4,000, Jan. 1899	100,000— 100,000
107,382,000	536,913	all	200	República do Brasil.....	200	17,250,020	6,000, Jan. 1899	183,500— 184,000
26,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	324,200	6,000, Jan. 1899	100,000— 100,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecário.....	40	7,479,04	1,000, Jan. 1899	20,000— 20,000
20,000,000	—	—	200	Rural e Hypothecário.....	40	—	9,000, Jan. 1899	260,000— 262,000
100,000,000	100,000	all	200	Comercial da Bahia.....	100	2,185,536	11 1/2%, July 1898	—
50,000	50,000	200	200	Cor. e Indústria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12,500, July 1898	140,000— 140,000
7,000,000	35,000	200	200	Credit Real de Minas Gerais.....	200	221,130	12 1/2%, July 1898	190,000— 190,000
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	10,925	Credit Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,056,703	10 1/2%, July 1898	125,000— 125,000
—	—	—	—	do 2nd series.....	40	ditto	12,000	— 12,000
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	80	600,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	145,000— 145,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	14 1/2%, Jan. 1899	140,000— 140,000
10,000,000	50,000	200	200	S. Paulo.....	200	569,155	7 1/2%, Jan. 1899	2,000— 2,000
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo.....	120	—	do do do	—
—	—	162	—	do	140	—	do do do	—
—	—	7,267	80,000	do	80	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	26,697\$	—	6,000— 9,500— 10,000
30,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minaes de S. Jerônimo.....	100	—	—	—
—	—	40,747	100	do	10	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macacá e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	100	2,901,489	iut. Sept. 93	18,000— 7,000—
—	—	266,475	200	do do 2nd series.....	75	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	200	Quilonbó.....	100	—	int. Jan. 91	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Itumirim.....	80	1,385,541	6 1/2%, June 92	50,000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valencia.....	200	45,710	6 1/2%, Feb. 96	10,000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	593,378	int. Jan. 92	2,000—
24,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railway	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricas.....	100\$	163,989	—	80,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Caras Urbano.....	200	5,447	14,500, July 91	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Maracá).....	200	469,308	2,300, July 91	158,000— 165,000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	—	July 91	170,000—
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	200	S. Christovão.....	200	105,899	8,000, July 91	— 130,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Isabel.....	200	30,999	5,000, Aug. 98	—
800,000	8,000	8,000	200	Pernambuco.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8,000, Sept. 97	100,000— 3,500—
20,000,000	14,000	all	200	Ilha do Brasil.....	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Ilha das Cetinas.....	200	—	—	—
673,400	3,357	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	10,000, Aug. 98	300,000—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
16,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	85,001,58	10,000, Aug. 98	172,000— 180,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	100,568	7,000, Aug. 98	120,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anagrem).....	200	35,471	—	230,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	10,000, July 98	170,000—
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carvalho e Cunha.....	200	25,623	8,000, July 98	185,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confidencial Industrial.....	200	239,085	10,000, Jan. 99	145,000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	idem.....	170	5,498	— July 98	160,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabela.....	200	156,493	30,000, Jan. 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Edifício da P. & C. ....	200	206,000	12,000, July 98	—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	77,401	— Aug. 98	— 170,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Mágicense.....	200	5,500	10,000, July 98	— 210,000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	26,186	5,000, Mar. 98	40,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Petropolitana Industrial.....	200	—	15,000, Sept. 98	160,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	462,802	116,068	— Oct. 98
450,000	4,500	all	200	S. Félix.....	200	116,068	4,000, July 98	25,000—
300,000	4,500	all	200	Saúe Luzia.....	200	34,564	— July 98	300,000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. João de Alcantara.....	200	39,038	— Jan. 99	160,000— 180,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Previdente.....	200	350,000	3,000, Jan. 99	45,000— 18,000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	126,628	150,000, Jan. 99	— 18,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Caturai e Vilação Fluminense.....	200\$	38,790\$	July 91	— 22,000
5,000,000	10,000	all	200	Carriagenses Fluminense.....	200	51,228	6 1/2%, Jan. 98	100,000— 110,000
1,200,000	3,521	25,000	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	Mar. 98	200,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Melhoramentos do Brasil.....	200	—	8,000, Jan. 99	205,000—
23,000,000	235,000	all	200	Obras Públicas no Brasil.....	200	2,268,472	150,000, Sept. 98	20,500—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	do do do	200	45,797	10,000, Jan. 98	20,500—
3,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Gazeta do Brasil (newspaper).....</				

April 4th, 1899.]

THE RIO NEWS.

11

## SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

### VEGETABLE, FLOWER, Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

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RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

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## MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

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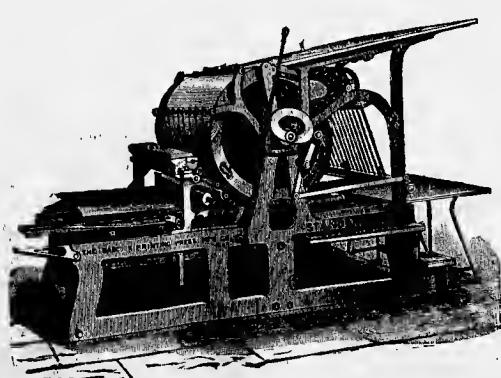
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Metal-Bodied Rubber Type  
and patent "Air CUSHION" STAMPS  
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One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

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## CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MOULDS FOR 1895

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American  
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TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

OUVIDOR 67 RIO DE JANEIRO

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26 cases were treated on board a s. "Olin-  
da" by Dr. Ermanni Pinto with Tincture of No-  
candra Amara. Of these, 22 cases were com-  
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-  
came much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manguin says that, in fitting his crew on  
men of war, he has had occasion to use  
Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero  
Lemos against sea sickness and always  
with excellent results.

Numerous testimonials of travelers justi-  
fy the results obtained by these distin-  
guished physicians, with the Tincture and  
pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-  
sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medi-  
cine, a prospectus accompanies each bottle  
written in the Portuguese, English and  
French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are for-  
mulated with the same doses of the Wine,  
Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara,  
which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be  
transported by the same rapid and sure  
means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,  
impoverishment of blood, weakness of the  
legs and convalescence after suffering from  
various illnesses, the pills must be ground  
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine  
in order that they may be taken as a liquid to  
insure a prompt action; it is also facilitated  
for adults and children who cannot take  
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